

Many 3rd declension nouns have stems in **-i**, e.g. **nāvis** (= ship), stem **nāvi-**:

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nominative</i>	nāv-is	nāv-ēs
<i>accusative</i>	nāv-em	nāv-ēs
<i>ablative</i>	nāv-e	nāv-ibus

Nearly all 3rd declension nouns in **-i** decline like the nouns with consonant stems in the nominative, accusative and ablative.

Adjectives

Adjectives with 3rd declension endings have the same case endings for masculine and feminine. Most adjectives have stems in **-i** and ablative **-ī** (not **-e**), e.g. **omn-is** (= all):

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nominative</i>	omn-is	omn-ēs
<i>accusative</i>	omn-em	omn-ēs
<i>ablative</i>	omn-ī	omn-ibus

MEMENTO: the ablative of most 3rd declension nouns ends **-e**;
but the ablative of most 3rd declension adjectives ends **-ī**.

NB

The ending of the adjective is not always the same as that of the noun with which it agrees in case and number, e.g.

bon-**us** can-is, bon-**um** can-em, bon-**ō** can-e

omn-**ēs** fēmin-ae, omn-**ēs** fēmin-ās, omn-**ibus** fēmin-īs

In these examples the endings differ since **bon-us** is 2nd declension in form but **can-is** is 3rd declension; **omn-ēs** is 3rd declension, **fēmin-ae** is 1st.

Exercise 7.1

Change the following Latin phrases into the accusative case

- 1 magna urbs
- 2 rēx fortis
- 3 nāvis longa
- 4 mātērēs laetae
- 5 omnēs puellae

Change the following into the ablative case

- 1 bonus rēx
- 2 puer fortis
- 3 omnēs comitēs
- 4 princeps trīstis
- 5 urbēs multae

Exercise 7.2

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the correct case ending and translate

- 1 Quīntus patr- vocat.
- 2 pater fili- fort- laudat.
- 3 Horātia cum mātēr- domum redit.

- 4 māter filiam fess- iuvat.
- 5 Trōiānī urb- fortiter dēfendunt.
- 6 Graecī nāv- dēfendere nōn possunt.
- 7 Patroclus cum omn- comit- in pugnam currit.
- 8 omn- Trōiānī in urb- fugiunt.
- 9 Hector in urb- nōn fugit sed Patrocl- oppugnat.
- 10 hast- iacit et Patrocl- occīdit.

Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs are verbs which do not follow the usual' patterns.

possum = I am able to, I can

pos-sum *infinitive* posse
 pot-es
 pot-est
 pos-sumus
 pot-estis
 pos-sunt

(This verb was originally **pot-sum**, but where **pot-** is followed by s, **pot-** becomes **pos-**.)

eō = I go

eō *infinitive* ī-re
 īs
 it
 īmus
 itis
 eunt

(The stem of **eō** is **i-**, and all forms of the verb start **i-**, except for **eō** and **eunt**.)

Note the following: **in-eō** I go into, **ab-eō** I go from, go away, **ad-eō** I go to, approach, **red-eō** I go back, return.

Exercise 7.3

Translate the following verb forms

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 intrō | 6 sedēs | 11 eō | 16 possumus |
| 2 intrāmus | 7 sedētis | 12 redīmus | 17 potest |
| 3 intrāre | 8 sedēmus | 13 abīre | 18 possum |
| 4 intrās | 9 sedēre | 14 ineunt | 19 posse |
| 5 intrans | 10 sedeō | 15 adīs | 20 possunt |

Exercise 7.4

Translate into Latin

- 1 The ships are ready; Agamemnon wants to sail now.
- 2 Why are you waiting? We must go quickly to the ship.
- 3 I cannot see the ship. Why is it not here?
- 4 Look! the ship is already going from the land; you cannot sail in that ship.
- 5 The princes order you to return home.
- 6 We can sail tomorrow (**crās**) in another ship.